

[CONFIDENTIAL]**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,**ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAH.****Received up to 21st September, 1878.****POLITICAL.**

The *Oudh Akhbar* of the 16th September remarks that some English and Anglo-Indian papers have raised a wild outcry regarding the Kabul question, which, far from doing good, is calculated to do a great deal of harm. We must act with great prudence and firmness on the present occasion. The least sign of fear or anxiety on our part will enhance the pride of the Amir, and lead him to think that the Government of India pants for an alliance. Moreover, Russia will begin to think too highly of her power when she sees that her least interference in the affairs of Kabul has frightened us so much. The Government of India has acted wisely in not making any request to the Amir beyond the despatch of a mission. It should express no wish for an alliance. Our conduct should show that we look with contempt upon the Russian interference in Kabul. The Amir can obtain no benefit from

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820 copies.

the Russians. We hope that he will avail himself of the present occasion to repent, and enter into an alliance with the Government of India. People believe that the British army, being numerically weaker, cannot cope with the Russian army, which is a mistake. *First*, mere numbers cannot prevail. The efficiency of an army is to be estimated by the bravery and discipline of the soldiers, and the ability of the officers. *Secondly*, as regards mere numbers, too, the Government of India can raise as large an army as it pleases. *Thirdly*, Russia cannot long maintain a war with England, her resources would be soon exhausted, and she would be bankrupt.

Circulation,
540 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nûr* of the 14th September says: We learn from the telegraphic news, received from London on the 7th September, that the *Daily News* publishes a report, which is said to be generally current, to the effect that "The British ministry intends annexing Afghanistan," and that the *Daily News* fears that "Russia by her preponderating influence in Afghanistan might undermine the loyalty of the Indian princes." The fear expressed by our contemporary, regarding the loyalty of the native chiefs, is entirely unfounded. All thoughtful persons, who have carefully observed the course of events in India, say for the last thirty years, are unanimously of opinion that the loyalty of the Indian princes is now too firmly established to be shaken by Russian intrigues, or by any events that may take place in Afghanistan. The last and most signal proof of their loyalty may be found in the warm welcome of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during his late Indian visit, the expressions of extreme joy with which they avowed their loyalty and allegiance to the British throne at the Delhi Assemblage, and the readiness with which they voluntarily offered the services of their troops during the late crisis in Europe. Indeed, many of them long for an opportunity to give a practical proof of their loyalty. As regards the question of Afghan politics, it is a great satisfaction to find that the

Government of India has at last abandoned the policy of "masterly inactivity," and decided to send a special mission to Kabul under the charge of Sir Neville Chamberlain. Maharaja Partab Singh, the brother of the Maharaja of Jodhpur, and Sardar Ubedulla Khan, the uncle of the Nawab of Tonk, have been attached to his personal staff, an event to which we are inclined to attach great political importance. It will be remembered that Maharaja Jaswant Singh, the grandfather of Maharaja Partab Singh, had the honor of visiting Kabul in the time of Shah Jahan for a similar purpose. The admission of two native chiefs to the mission will convince the Amir that perfect good-will exists between the Government of India and the Indian Princes. Although the object of the mission has not been made public, it is not difficult to discover it. It is obviously no other than that the Amir should enter into an offensive and defensive alliance with the Government. He must be quite alive to the honesty which has characterised all its dealings with him, and to the aggressive policy of Russia. It is to be regretted that the Government believed Russia's false declaration that she would not interfere in the affairs of Kabul, and did not avail itself of the occasion to form an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Sher Ali when he himself sued for it. We believe that the steady advance of Russia in Central Asia will even now induce him to welcome our offer of friendship, but if he assumes an attitude of hostility, and refuses to permit our political officer to reside at his capital, we should immediately send an expedition to Afghanistan. Some of our contemporaries are of opinion that the Kabul mission should avail itself of the occasion to intercede on behalf of Yakub Khan, but we consider this proceeding to be highly impolitic, because it may be an impediment to our attaining our chief object.

The *Lauh-i-Mahfuz* of the 13th September says: A contemporary is of opinion that if we do not succeed in persuading the Amir

Circulation,
90 copies.

of Kabul to accede to our wishes, we should threaten him and also send a force of twenty regiments to Afghanistan, which would expell the Russians even from Samarkand and Bokhara. But, strictly speaking, it is our own fault that he has entered into an alliance with the Russians. When they were knocking at his door, we left him to shift for himself, and, therefore, he was naturally disposed to seek favor with them in order to save his kingdom from destruction. Now it is not wise to hold out threats of severe chastisement. He is himself a king, and a powerful emperor like the Czar is ready to assist him. In these circumstances such stupid threats will only serve to widen the breach. Perhaps our contemporaries consider the Amir to be like the ex-rajah of Ulwar or the ex-Gaekwar. It should be carefully borne in mind that the situation is not the same as it was in the time of the late Kabul campaign. Then Afghanistan was not so extensive a kingdom as it is now. Moreover, then we had Shah Shuja on our side. Now the Amir has at his disposal a large and well disciplined army, and, therefore, a Kabul war, even if carried to a successful issue, must entail heavy losses. The Kabul question has now become very complicated and dangerous. We have to settle the question, not with the Amir, but with the Russians; and the death of Abdulla Jan has rendered the situation more unfavorable to us, because his death leaves Yaqub Khan heir to the throne, and he hates us as much as he loves the Russians. The proposals which the Government has now made to the Amir are certainly stricter than those made at the Peshawar conference, and, therefore, there is little hope that they will be accepted, and the Amir's refusal will leave the Government no alternative but to declare war in order to maintain its prestige. In the circumstances it is incumbent upon the Government to proceed with the greatest care and caution, and in order to avoid unnecessary bloodshed, it would be well to try as far as possible, to conciliate the Amir by an appeal to his avarice.

A correspondent of the *Akhbār-i-Anjuman-i-Panjāb* of the 18th September observes that before the time of Sher Ali, Afghanistan was always in a state of disorder and disquiet owing to internecine disputes. But when Sher Ali succeeded to the throne, he wisely placed himself under the protection of the Government of India, and all turbulent and evil-minded persons thinking opposition to the Government hopeless submitted to his rule, which was firmly established in the whole of Afghanistan. The Government of India has always assisted him with large subsidies, for which he ought to be very thankful. On the other hand, it must be well known to him that the Russians, with whom he is now about to form an alliance, are the inveterate enemy of Islam, and have unjustly reduced several Muhammadan kingdoms to subjection. We hope that he will welcome the Kabul mission, which is about to start, accede to the wishes of the Government, and cut off his friendly relations with the Russians.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Anjuman-i-Panjāb* of the 13th September says: Maharaja Partab Singh and Sahibzada Ubaidulla Khan, two able and respectable noblemen of Rajputana, have been attached to the Kabul mission. Their appointment is a strong proof that the Government of India trusts the loyalty of the native chiefs, and is ready to utilise their services in the settlement of important political questions, and that such titles as Councillor of the Empress of India, Honorary General of Her Majesty's Army, the Shield of India, &c., which were conferred upon some of the native chiefs at the Delhi Assemblage, are not empty forms, but that the recipients will be required to perform actual services, when those services are needed. Both the Amir of Kabul and the Russian ambassador accredited to his court will be convinced that the English Government not only rules over the natives but has won their affection, and that the latter are ready to sacrifice their lives and property in behalf of the Government. The *Anjuman* then proceeds to argue that as the natives are more intimately

Circulation,
400 copies.

acquainted with Afghan character than Englishmen, a few more native gentlemen, such as the Nawab of Loharu, the Hon'ble Sayyid Ahmad Khan Bahadur, C. S. I., Sardar Muhammad Hayat Khan Bahadur, C. S. I., &c., should be added to the mission.

Circulation,
254 copies.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 17th September says: We republish elsewhere two excellent articles headed "The Kabul Mission and the English Press," and "The Thoughts of Amir Sher Ali," from the *Pioneer* regarding the Kabul question.

The despatch of a mission to Kabul by Russia is a gross violation of promise, and the English Government should demand an explanation of her conduct. In regard to the proposed Kabul mission, our contemporary observes that the mission will not have the courage to advance beyond the place where it will be necessary for its safety to take into consideration the attitude of the Amir; that it may have to return before it reaches Daka, which is situated on the other side of the Khyber pass, and that, in that case, the next cold season will be a season of great activity for military men. We don't think that the Amir will be so foolish as to refuse a safe escort to the mission, and that it will feel obliged to stop short on its way, but still the ignorance of the Afghans raised doubts and fears in our mind, and, therefore, we are not satisfied with the inadequate arrangements made by the Government in connection with the despatch of the mission. Afghan politics are no longer a matter of indifference to us, but it is incumbent upon us not only to establish our influence at the Kabul court, but to establish a military cantonment in Afghanistan. In these circumstances we should have begun to collect troops on the north-west frontier simultaneously with the despatch of the mission, so that had the Amir not ensured its safety, it should have proceeded under a strong escort as the vanguard of our Kabul expeditionary force, and if it succeeded in settling the Kabul question peacefully, well and good. A portion of the same

force should have been stationed at Herat and Candahar, and military cantonments established there. But if the Amir refused to accede to our wishes, the same force should immediately have entered and occupied Afghanistan. It is not wise to defer the organisation of a force till the mission, owing to the insecurity of the road or the failure of negotiations, is obliged to return.

Circulation,
254 copies.

The following is an extract from the *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 14th September:—

The loyalty of natives. "We every day notice facts which corroborate our opinion that the people of India are deeply attached to the British rule. We do not deny that the native subjects of the Government have their grievances, but we want to show that the discontent which prevails amongst the people of this country is not incompatible with their loyalty to the Government. When the Government recently despatched a contingent of troops to Cyprus, all the Hindu Rajas and Muhammadan Nawabs voluntarily offered to place their armies and treasures at the disposal of the Government. This undoubtedly is a strong proof of the loyalty of the native princes.

"A Hindu and a Muhammadan sardar have, at their own request, joined the Kabul mission which is about to leave India. They are ready to sacrifice their life and property in their loyal service to the Government. A noble example of the loyalty of the Muhammadan subjects has come to our notice in the district of Aligarh. Muhammad Mustafa Khan Sahib, Raees of Burabgaon, zila Aligarh, who belongs to a respectable Afghan family, has applied to join in the Kabul mission. He has offered to serve the Government to the best of his ability, even at the sacrifice of his life and property. Such facts indicate the feelings of the native subjects with regard to the British Government, and deserve to be noticed. We maintain that the more opportunities the Government gives to its native subjects, whether Musalmans or Hindus, the more their loyalty will be proved. How can the natives show their devotion to the British crown if no opportunity

is offered them? We give great credit to Muhammad Mustafa Khan, and we sincerely hope that the example set by this young gentleman will not be lost upon other Musulman Raseses. But we are sorry that his application is rather late. The advanced guard of the Kabul mission has already reached Peshawar. His application may perhaps be too late for the Government to allow him to join the mission, and we fear such will be the answer to the application, unless the Government show an especial favor to him. But if not successful now, we hope the Government will, on some future occasion, take into favorable consideration the readiness with which the young Khan offered his services. We extract a few passages from the application of the Khan. They will show to our readers the feelings of loyalty with which the Khan is inspired, and we hope the people of India, especially his co-religionists, will consider the young Khan as their guide in loyalty and devotion to the Empress of India."

The Gazette then publishes the application which he submitted to the Government of India, through the Magistrate of Aligarh, praying to be attached to the Kabul mission.

Circulation,
1,050 copies.

The *Akhbari Am* of the 11th September illustrates Lord Beaconsfield's policy in regard to the cession of Batoum to Russia by the fable of the fox and the grapes. When, at a large meeting in London, several gentlemen, who were present, questioned his policy in regard to the cession of Batoum to Russia, and the occupation of Cyprus, he declared that formerly he was also like themselves under the impression that Batoum was a place of the highest strategic importance in Asia Minor, but that he was mistaken. Its harbour, added he, is so small that not even a single man-of-war could anchor there, while Cyprus is a large island. But upon this Herbert Pasha rose and said that only a short time ago he had taken refuge at Batoum with thirteen regiments.

The *Núr-i-Afshán* of the 12th September says: Some of our native contemporaries have given vent to expressions of fear at the arrival of a Russian envoy at Kabul, but we see no ground for apprehension. If the Russians wish to do the same thing in Central Asia which the English wish to do in Asia Minor, in other words, if the Russians wish to encourage Russian commerce with Central Asia and also with India through Afghanistan, there is no harm. In that case all that the Government of India need do is to fortify the north-west frontier. We agree with some of our English contemporaries in thinking that the despatch of a mission to Kabul, without invitation from the Amir, is derogatory to the dignity of the Government. When formerly he sued for an alliance, offensive and defensive, the Government of India treated his proposal with indifference, and it does not, therefore, now become it to apply to him for permission to send a mission, when the Russian embassy has just found a warm welcome at his court. He will fancy that our motive is fear and not friendship. In these circumstances the best thing that the Government of India can do is to content itself with fortifying the north-west frontier.

The *Núr-i-Afshán* of the 12th September remarks that a political party of Englishmen believes that the Russians cannot invade India. The question of a Russian invasion of India. We also share this belief. To say nothing of the solemn Russian assurances, the firm attachment of the natives to the English Government will deter the Russians from invading the country. The natives are perfectly satisfied with British rule, and it is their earnest prayer that the English may continue to rule over them until they are able to take the management of their affairs into their own hands. In the event of a Russian invasion, they will undoubtedly assist the Government in coping with the enemy. Moreover, the Russians can enter India only by the passes to the north-west of India. The

Government should secure these passes, and fortify the north-west frontier.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Panjabi Akhbār* of the 14th September complains that a Rajputana State levies a tax upon brothels. A similar complaint was lately made by the *Mushir-i-Qaisar*, a Lucknow paper, in regard to Jaipur (*vide* the *Selections* for the week ending the 29th August, 1878, page 754).

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Vrit Dhara* of the 9th September, received on the 13th idem, says: Rumour is afloat that Maharaja Sindhia has not reviewed his troops for the last two years, and that he has lately disbanded six hundred horsemen, and wishes to curtail his military expenditure. False rumours are often propagated regarding the armies of native chiefs, and it is difficult to decide whether the report is true or false. But it may be assumed to be true until it is authoritatively contradicted. It is to be regretted that a prince like Maharaja Sindhia, who has hitherto delighted in military glory, and whose forefathers founded the Gwalior State, defeated the Delhi emperor, and bravely fought with the British army on several occasions, should neglect his army. He is one of the greatest Mahratta chiefs, and if he reduces his army, the other chiefs will altogether disband their troops, and the result will be that the love of military glory will soon be as extinct in native States as it is in British India. However, as perfect peace and tranquility prevail, and the paramount power has undertaken the duty of protecting the feudatory States against foreign invaders, there seems to be no good reason why the native chiefs should unnecessarily spend a great deal of money on the maintenance of large armies. But they are bound to maintain a certain number of troops in accordance with treaty stipulations, and the Government of India should compell them to maintain that number in an efficient state, so that they may be of use in the event

of foreign invasion. It does not befit Maharaja Sindhia to reduce his army which he has raised and disciplined at great expense. His army is an ornament to his State, and with it he can render material aid to the paramount power in the event of an emergency. If the public agitation of some shortsighted men against the armies of native States has induced him to reduce his army, the Government of India, believing in the truth of the remarks made by Colonel Malleson about the armies of native States, should try to dissuade him from his untoward determination.

If it is true that his object is to improve the internal administration of his State, it is a matter for congratulation as there is every probability of success in a State like Gwalior. If the Maharaja encourages trade, commerce, and the industrial arts, and promotes every other kind of progress, his State may become as flourishing as Germany or France. Moreover, the other native chiefs always carefully observe his conduct, and if he improves the administration of his State, they will soon follow his example.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The *Árya Mitra* of the 13th September says that Lord Northbrook and Northbrook, the late Viceroy of India, the license tax. lately presented the petition of the inhabitants of Calcutta regarding the license tax to the House of Lords, and argued that great evil would accrue from the imposition of the new tax. It appears from the tone of His Lordship's speech that the question will be seriously considered by the British public, and there is a probability that the tax will be abolished next year. Whether His Lordship's agitation is ultimately crowned with success or not, we ought to be extremely thankful to him for his sympathy towards us. It will be remembered that His Lordship wished to equalise the duties on European and Indian cotton fabrics, and his proposal not having been favorably received by the Home Government, he retired from the service.

Circulation,
260 copies.

A correspondent of the *Vakil-i-Hindustan* of the 14th September, referring to his previous article regarding the proscription of natives of Sialkote from the public service by the commissioner of Amritsar (*vide* the *Selections* for the week ending the 29th August, 1878, page 756), publishes the commissioner's letter, No. 664, dated 27th February, 1878, to the deputy commissioner of Sialkote. The substance of the letter is as follows:—It seems that there are a number of apprentices in the public offices and courts of the Sialkote district, who, having given security of Rs. 200 each, are employed in the courts without any remuneration. In the tahsildar's court alone at Pisor there are no less than ten such apprentices; they should immediately be dismissed, with an intimation that they must not hang about the courts, and that they will not get employment, temporary or permanent, in the Amritsar division. If the deputy commissioner wants four or five apprentices he should get them from Lahore or some other place outside the Amritsar division through the deputy commissioner of the district. In regard to the above letter, the writer remarks that the commissioner has perhaps issued this order with the object of saving litigants from the extortions of unscrupulous apprentices, but that it casts a slur upon the honesty of all the inhabitants of the Amritsar division, because the commissioner has expressly told the deputy commissioner to get apprentices, from any place outside the Amritsar division, if necessary. Moreover, some posts which fell vacant after the issue of the above order have been bestowed upon people from other districts. Thus the inhabitants of Sialkote, or rather of the whole Amritsar division, have practically been proscribed from the public service.

Circulation,
260 copies.

The *Berar Samachar* of the 15th September, after quoting a long extract from the *Bombay Times*, complaining of the extravagance of the Public Works Department in Berar, remarks: The complaints made by our contemporary are to a great extent per-

factly true, and we hope that the Government of India will take the subject into its serious consideration. A local public works conference, composed of the superintending engineer of Hyderabad, the engineers, the commissioner, and the deputy commissioners of Berar, was held at Umraoti on the 27th and 28th August to consider the construction of certain public works in the province. Mr. Jones, the commissioner, insisted on a reduction of the large expenditure of the Public Works Department, but his proposal was not favorably received by a majority of the members. It appears that a separate engineer for Central Berar has been appointed without his consent. The *Bombay Times* is not right in saying that the engineer for Central Berar has only to look to the reparation of a road twenty miles long. He has also to look to several other roads, viz., the one from Murtizapur to Karanja, that from Medasi to Angoli, &c. In other words he has sufficient work to do. We agree with the *Times* in thinking that there was no need to construct a first class road at Pili, in the Elichpur district, which has cost Rs. 8,000 a mile. A good road has been constructed from Pili to Washim only at Rs. 6,000 a mile. It is better to construct second or third class roads at all the important places, as, for instance, at Balapur, Jalgaon, &c., where they are much needed, than to construct only a few first class roads. The irrigation department, too, has not done a sufficient amount of work. Indeed, the cost of maintaining the Public Works Department in Berar is very large as compared with the total expenditure of the department. It is almost double the cost in any other province, as observed by the *Times*. It is to be regretted that our contemporary has criticised only the Public Works Department. It would have been a good thing if it had criticised other departments also.

The *Bharat Bandhu* of the 13th September, after referring to the case of Mr. Hunter, officiating district superintendent of police, Hissar, who has been suspended from duty for six months, and

(Circulation,
150 copies.)

placed at the bottom of his grade, for grave discourtesy to Rai Hatai Chand, extra assistant commissioner, regrets that such unwelcome incidents often occur. Only the other day a talukdar was dishonored at Allahabad, and vakils and mahajans are often insulted in every district. Englishmen being highly civilised people should not lose their temper for little matters, but should treat their native fellow subjects with kindness.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Rafah-i-Am*, Sialkote, of the 14th September, says that it is not wise to depute for special duty an assistant surgeon in charge of a dispensary, because during his absence the dispensary work must necessarily suffer. If the services of an assistant surgeon are at any time required at any place where there is no assistant surgeon, a special surgeon should temporarily be appointed for the purpose. This arrangement will entail no additional expense, as a special allowance has also to be paid to an assistant surgeon in the service for any extra work done by him.

Circulation,
820 copies.

The *Qush Akbar* of the 18th September, in regard to the question of curtailing the public works expenditure, lately discussed in the House of Lords, remarks that the Public Works Department is a very useful department, and that too great care cannot be observed in reducing the public works expenditure. The construction of good roads and railways encourages inland trade, and promotes the convenience and comfort of passengers. Moreover, public works of this kind are also remunerative, though there may sometimes be a waste of money in constructing works which are neither remunerative nor useful, as, for instance, a first class metalled road in a village, or a canal upon which there is no traffic. Another warning which there may be waste is by over-estimating the cost of work, e.g., an officer may estimate at thirty-four lakhs the cost of a public building which a contractor engages to build for thirty

lakhs. The contractor in turn sublets for twenty-five lakhs, and so on till we come to the last sub-contractor, who undertakes the job for seventeen lakhs, and thus the Government unnecessarily suffers a loss of seventeen lakhs by the carelessness of its officers. Again, the number of officers in the Public Works Department is very large, and admits of reduction. There are at present engineers, royal engineers, chief engineers, consulting engineers, deputy consulting engineers, assistant engineers, &c. Lord Napier of Magdala laid great stress on this point in his speech, and particularly recommended reduction in this direction; nevertheless the *Oudh Akbār* ends by observing that great care should be exercised in curtailing the expenditure of the Public Works Department.

EDUCATION.

The *Oudh Akbār* of the 14th September notices with satisfaction the determination of the chiefs of Kathiawar to establish a school of art at Rajkote, and asks the taluqdars of Oudh to jointly establish a similar school at Lucknow.

Circulation,
820 copies.

The *Urdu Akbār*, published in Marathi at Akola, of the 14th September, reviews at length the Berar educational report for 1877-78.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Pramed Sindhu* of the 16th September, in regard to the failure of girls' schools in Berar, attributes the failure to two causes, first, because the natives are not accustomed to educate their daughters, and, secondly, because education of the boys is in a very backward state in Berar. A man who is himself uneducated will hardly take any interest in the education of his wife or daughter. The spread of education among the boys will pave the way for female education. However, the Government should always try to encourage

Circulation,
155 copies.

Circulation,
605 copies.

female education as much as possible, taking care at the same time that money is not uselessly spent.

The Aryan (a monthly journal published by Reverend J. Hewlett, the superintendent of the orphan school press, Mirzapur) for September, after quoting the strictures made by Dr. Monier Williams regarding the educated natives, makes the following remarks:—"Now there is no doubt that some of the callow, worthless, and conceited youths in this country, who pretend to be educated, may see themselves in this description as in a mirror; and that such is their case is partly their own fault. For they generally seek for knowledge with an unworthy motive—merely an avaricious desire to get money; and as they can sometimes secure their object by a mere outward show, not being thoroughly honest, they are satisfied with the mere appearance of learning, and thus their whole disposition and habit becomes unreal and deceitful. But it is not their fault alone; for some things in the method of their instruction do not appear to be in accordance with their circumstances. For instance, they are taught so little in their own vernacular and so much in English that they learn neither the one nor the other thoroughly; and by learning what they do of true science and history, their faith in their own religion is destroyed, and they receive no right instruction in the true religion or in morality. The course of Government education is now being modified, and there was some mention of this in our number for October, 1876. It was there stated that more attention ought to be paid to the vernaculars and more instruction given in them, and in this opinion Dr. Monier Williams agrees. If Government would charge each pupil a monthly fee of Rs. 10 for learning English, and give gratuitous teaching of science in the vernacular, and ensure that this vernacular teaching is suitable, accurate, and thorough, then undoubtedly the people of this country would soon derive innumerable and unspeakable benefits from education."

A correspondent of the *Dabulab Quier* of the 14th September, in regard to Mr. Garret's proposal to exclude married students from the entrance examination of the Calcutta University, remarks that his proposal is a good one, but that it is suited only to an advanced society like that of Bengal. The inhabitants of the North-Western Provinces are still in a very backward state, and the students of these provinces who appear at the entrance examination are generally married men. Parents who consider early marriage to be a custom enjoined by religion, would, in the circumstances, prefer to keep their children uneducated, and would conclude that the secret object of the Government was to exclude the respectable classes from entering the public service. Thus the introduction of Mr. Garret's scheme in these provinces will be productive of a great deal of evil. The Government should content itself with encouraging English education as much as possible, and then the evil custom of early marriage will die out of itself.

Circulation,
136 copies.

RAILWAY AND POST OFFICE.

The *Vakili Hindustan* of the 14th September says that the traffic manager of the Sindh, Panjab, and Delhi Railway has constructed a new kind of intermediate class carriages for the special use of natives, for which they ought to be very thankful, but the editor suggests that the notice put up in each carriage is not correctly rendered in the vernacular, inasmuch as the carriages being intended for the use of the middle class, the notice runs "For the upper class of natives." The seats too are covered with canvass, which does not admit of being cleaned and should be removed.

Circulation,
260 copies.

The *Pargabhabar* of the 14th September urges that at each large railway station there should be a female booking clerk and a female ticket-collector for the convenience of native female

Circulation,
300 copies.

passengers, and that as soon as a train arrives at any station, notice should be given to the passengers as to how long it will stay there.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Nur-ul-Anwar*, Cawnpore, of the 21st September, complains that within the last few days four letters enclosing Hundis, sent from Benares, Sialkote, Bombay, and Rampur to the address of the Proprietor of the Nizami Press, Cawnpore, have miscarried.

Circulation,
575 copies.

The *Aftabi Panjab* of the 16th September says that since the construction of railways the rates of postage for letters and parcels have been reduced, but that the registration fee for letters continues to be the same as before. If a man pays half an anna in addition to the postage for a letter or packet, he is furnished with an acknowledgment signed by the addressee (*sic*), it seems, therefore, to be absurd that the registration fee should be four annas, because the post-office incurs no greater responsibility in the case of a registered letter than for an unregistered packet or letter for which it has to furnish the sender with an acknowledgment signed by the addressee. Moreover, it must be very disagreeable to the sender of a small remittance to pay four annas for registration, and the result is that people send small remittances under unregistered covers, and Government loses the registration fee. The registration fee should be fixed *ad valorem*, or reduced to two annas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* of the 17th September, in an article headed "A barber is not free from labor even in Heaven," says that on the second September some *Banias* near Delhi were attacked by robbers and severely beaten. Had the men been of any other caste they would have resisted the robbers, but *Banias* have no courage, and are notorious only for flattery and back-biting. We should be glad to hear that the *Banias* in the

The *Dhúser* caste.

present case were men of the Dhūsar caste, which was cursed by the Emperor Akbar (on account of the unfaithful conduct of Hemu), and which has lately incurred the displeasure of the *Oudh Punch*.

The same paper, in another article, remarks that some ill-conditioned fellow has spread a rumour to the effect that the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces is so displeased with the *Oudh Punch* that His Honour has called for a list of its subscribers in order to exhibit his anger towards them. We think it necessary to state for the satisfaction of our subscribers that no such list has been demanded from us. We ask the ass by whom this rumour was propagated how His Honour can legally do this, or how it is possible for His Honour to chastise those of the subscribers who live in native States, and other provinces outside the limits of his jurisdiction. Even if it be granted that His Honour is not favorably disposed towards the *Oudh Punch*, yet he is a man of high rank and culture, has a grave disposition, and perhaps also loves wit. The conduct of the man who has propagated such a false rumour is foolish and ungrateful, and is that of an enemy in the guise of a sycophant.

(In the above two articles the *Oudh Punch* obviously rails at Munshi Nawal Kishore, the proprietor of the *Oudh Akhbar*.)

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

| NAME. | LOCALITY. | LANGUAGE. | MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER. | DATE OF PAPER. | DATE OF RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION. |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>Kash-i-Panjab</i> | Lahore | Urdu | Bi-weekly | Faqir Muhammad, | Sep. 12th 16th & 19th. | 1878. | 575 copies. |
| 2. <i>Agra Akhbar</i> | Agra | Ditto | Weekly | Khawja Usaf AH, | " 7th & 14th | " 9th & 16th respectively. | 135 " |
| 3. <i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i> | Meerut | Ditto | Ditto | Kamta Prasad | " 14th | " 17th | 90 " |
| 4. <i>Akhbar-i-Am</i> | Lahore | Ditto | Ditto | Mokand Ram | " 11th & 18th | " 13th & 20th respectively. | 1,050 copies (including 300 copies taken by Govt.) |
| 5. <i>Akhbar-i-Tamannai</i> | Lucknow, | Ditto | Ditto | Puran Chand | " 16th | " 17th | 112 copies. |
| 6. <i>Akhbaron ka Qiblah-gah.</i> | Lahore | Ditto | Ditto | Fateh-ud-din | " 14th | " " | 200 " |
| 7. <i>Akmal-ul-Akhbar</i> | Delhi | Ditto | Ditto | Sayyid Fakhr-ud-din. | " 15th | " 19th | 100 " |
| 8. <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i> | Aligarh | Urdu-Eng. lish. | Bi-weekly | Hon'ble Sayyid Ahmad Khan, Bahadur, C. S. I. | " 14th & 17th | " 16th & 19th, respectively. | 254 copies (including 40 copies taken by Govt.) |
| 9. <i>Almorah Akhbar</i> | Almorah, | Hindi | Bi-monthly | Sada Nand | " 15th | " 20th | 60 copies. |
| 10. <i>Amjuman-i-Akhbar</i> | Shahjahanpur. | Urdu | Ditto | Moti Mian | " " | " 19th | 32 " |
| 11. <i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i> | Lucknow, | Ditto | Weekly | Chandan Lal | " 14th | " 18th | 155 copies. |
| 12. <i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i> | Lahore | Ditto | Ditto | " | " 13th | " 17th | 400 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.) |

List of papers examined (continued.)

| NAME. | LOCALITY. | LANGUAGE. | MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER. | DATE OF PAPER. | DATE OF RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION. |
|----------------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--|---|--------------|
| 35 <i>Lawrence Gazette</i> | Meerut | Urdu | Weekly | Sayyid Jamil-ud-din. | Sep. 16th & 17th | Sep. 18th & 21st respectively. | 350 copies. |
| 36 <i>Mahad Akhbar</i> | Indore | Marathi | Ditto | Ram Krishna Hari, | 15th | 20th | 235 |
| 37 <i>Mahar Gazette</i> | Jodhpur | Hindi-Urdu, | Ditto | Madho Prasad | 9th & 16th, | 14th & 21st respectively. | 110 |
| 38 <i>Mashir-i-Qaizar</i> | Lucknow, | Urdu | Ditto | Ghulam Muhammad Khan. | 15th | 16th | 215 |
| 39 <i>Meerut Gazette</i> | Meerut | Ditto | Ditto | Kamta Prasad | 14th | 17th | 60 |
| 40 <i>Mitra Bilds</i> | Lahore | Hindi | Ditto | Mokand Ram | 16th | 19th | 150 |
| 41 <i>Munab-i-Hind</i> | Meerut | Urdu | Ditto | Sayyid Jamil-ud-din. | 1st week | 15th | 100 |
| 42 <i>Munba-ul-Akham</i> | Lucknow, | Ditto | Bi-monthly | Khairati Lal | 15th | 17th | 20 |
| 43 <i>Murag-i-Tahab</i> | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | Kishan Narain | 16th & 17th | 13th & 20th respectively. | 125 |
| 44 <i>Mula-i-Nar</i> | Cawnpore, | Ditto, | Weekly | Nabi Bakhtsh | 16th & 17th | 13th & 20th respectively. | 40 |
| 45 <i>Nairang Mazdamin</i> | Muttra | Ditto | Monthly | Meva Ram | For the month of September. | 17th | 152 |
| 46 <i>Najir-i-Azam</i> | Moradabad | Ditto | Weekly | Amjid Ali | Sept. 13th | 19th | 96 |
| 47 <i>Najir-i-Azam</i> | Meerut | Ditto | Daily | Muhammed Hayat, | 5th, 6th, 7, 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 14th, & 16th. | 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, respectively. | 350 |
| 48 <i>Najir-i-Azam</i> | Jannpur | Ditto | Weekly | Murari Lal | 10th & 17th | 20th | 45 |
| 49 <i>Najir-i-Azam</i> | Delhi | Ditto | Ditto | Murari Lal | 16th | 20th | 45 |

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|----|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------|-----|--------------|-----|-------------------------------|-----|---------------|---------------|--|---|
| 50 | Nar-i-Ashraf | Ludhiana | Ditto | ... | Ditto | ... | Rev. A. P. Kelso | ... | 13th & 19th, | 14th & 21st, | 425 | " |
| 51 | Nar-i-Ashraf | Allahabad, | Ditto | ... | Bi-monthly | ... | Roshan Lal | ... | 15th | 16th | 84 copies (in- cluding 40 copies taken by Govt.) | " |
| 52 | Nar-ul-Anwar | Cawnpore, | Ditto | ... | Weekly | ... | Muhammad Yaqub, | ... | 14th & 21st, | 14th & 21st, | 450 copies. | " |
| 53 | Nar-ul-Anwar | Lucknow, | Ditto | ... | Daily | ... | Sheo Prasad | ... | 13th to 21st, | 13th to 21st, | 320 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.) | " |
| 54 | Oudh Prach | Ditto | Ditto | ... | Weekly | ... | Sajjad Husain | ... | 17th | 19th | 400 copies. | " |
| 55 | Panjabi-Akbar | Lahore | Ditto | ... | Ditto | ... | ... | ... | 14th | 16th | 300 | " |
| 56 | Patala Akbar | Patiala | Ditto | ... | Ditto | ... | Rikhi Kesh | ... | 15th | 19th | 240 | " |
| 57 | Phandropur Mani Prakash | Mani Nagpur | Marathi | ... | Ditto | ... | ... | ... | 9th | 16th | 100 | " |
| 58 | Prasad Sindhi | Umraoti | Ditto | ... | Ditto | ... | Ishvant Gobind Sa- tarkar. | ... | 16th | 18th | 155 | " |
| 59 | Prince of Wales' Gazette | Meerut | Urdu | ... | Ditto | ... | ... | ... | 12th | 14th | 50 | " |
| 60 | Qatar-ul-Akbar | Allahabad, | Ditto | ... | Ditto | ... | Siraj-ud-din Ahmad, | ... | 15th | 16th | 150 | " |
| 61 | Raj-i-Azam | Sialkot | Ditto | ... | Bi-monthly, | ... | Divan Chand | ... | 14th | 16th | 600 | " |
| 62 | Rohilkhand Akbar | Moradabad | Ditto | ... | Weekly | ... | Harnam Sarup | ... | 14th | 16th | 125 | " |
| 63 | Sadq-ul-Akbar | Bhawalpur | Ditto | ... | Ditto | ... | Lal Singh | ... | 9th | 14th | 160 | " |
| 64 | Safir-i-Budhad | Muzaffar- nagar. | Ditto | ... | Ditto | ... | Rao Amar Singh | ... | 11th | 16th | 100 | " |
| 65 | Safir-i-Hind | Delhi | Ditto | ... | Bi-monthly, | ... | Balaqi Das. | ... | 15th | 16th | 75 | " |
| 66 | Sayyid-ul-Akbar | Ditto | Hindi-Urdu, | ... | Tri-monthly, | ... | Murari Lal | ... | 10th | 15th | 86 | " |
| 67 | Shola-i-Tar | Cawnpore, | Urdu | ... | Weekly | ... | Haider Ali | ... | 17th | 19th | 275 | " |
| 68 | Shubha Chintak | Ditto | Hindi | ... | Ditto | ... | ... | ... | 16th | 18th & 20th, | 150 | " |
| 69 | Sohail Hind | Meerut | Urdu | ... | Ditto | ... | Mugarrab Husain, | ... | 10th & 17th, | 18th & 20th, | 145 | " |
| 70 | Urdu Akbar | Delhi | Ditto | ... | Ditto | ... | ... | ... | 16th | 19th | 60 | " |
| | Ditto | Akola | Marathi | ... | Ditto | ... | Kishan Chaud | ... | 14th | 19th | 150 | " |

